Give and Take at HSC

Nick Heyer

A student receives her diploma as she graduates from High School in the Community, an experimental alternative High School in New Haven. The graduation ceremonies were held on Saturday, June 15 at Edgewood Park.

MODERN TIMES

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Vol. V, No 5 **New Haven** 20¢ July 1–14, 1974

Women on Welfare Win the Choice to a Abortion

The Welfare Department in Connecticut can no longer restrict poor women's choice to have an abortion, thanks to a lawsuit brought by six Women vs. Connecticut lawyers on behalf of all women on welfare who may choose to have an abortion.

In a far-reaching decision handed down in mid-June, U.S. District Court Judge Jon O. Newman ruled that the Connecticut Welfare Department could no longer maintain its regulation concerning prior approval and two doctor's signatures as to the "medical necessity" of the abortion before payment would be approved.

This regulation--Section 275 of Vol. 3, Ch III. of the Public Assistance Program Manual--had resulted in most welfare women being denied the choice to have an abortion. Because the mechanism was so cumbersome and approval so unpredictable, most hospitals and doctors simply refused to perform abortions for women receiving state aid. In addition, some doctors felt they would have to lie because the abortion was not really "necessary" and refused to fill in the forms.

In his opinion, Judge Newman said, "...to insure that the Medicaid statute is not implemented in a way that impairs the exercise of constitutionally-protected rights, no state regulation of Medicaid payments for abortions performed in the first trimester of pregnancy can impose conditions or requirements that are not equally applicable to Medicaid payments for childbirth: for abortions performed in the second trimester of pregnancy, no conditions or requirements can be imposed inconsistent with the standards set forth in Doe V. Bolton..."

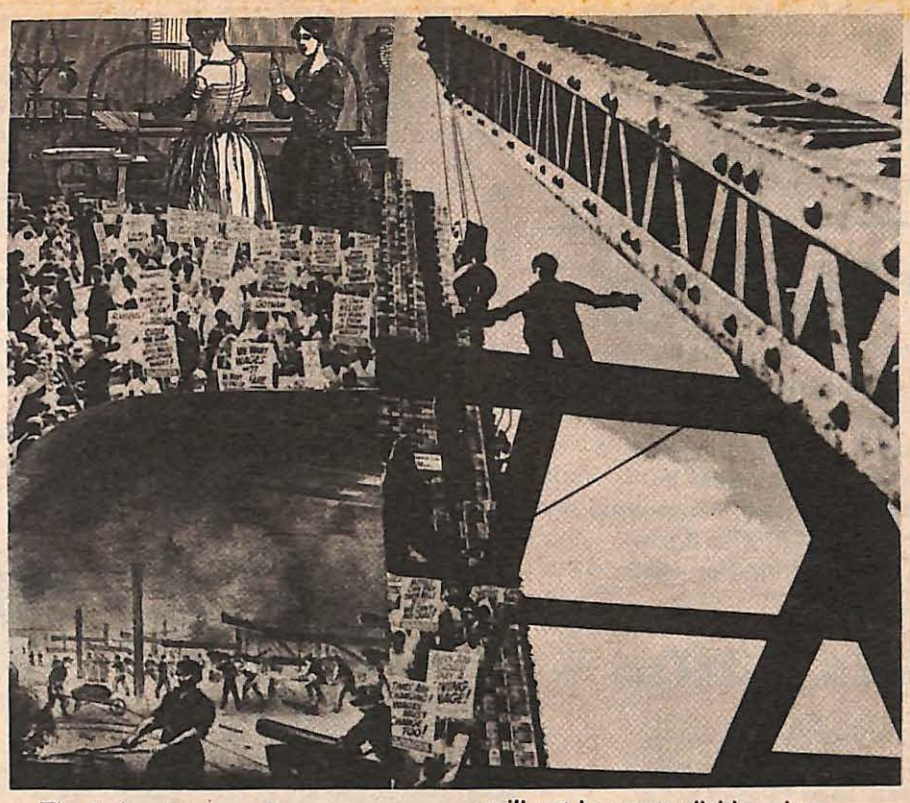
Doe v. Bolton was one of the two cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in January of 1973, which established that the abortion choice in the first trimester was to be left completely between a woman and her doctor and in which no state interference of any kind was permissible. In the second trimester--from 13 to 24 weeks of pregnancy--states can only make such regulations as are necessary to protect maternal health.

However, although these cases were decided 18 months ago, they did not ensure that all women in the country would truly have that choice. In fact, the Supreme Court decisions had almost no effect on the State of Connecticut, which continued to insist that Welfare would only pay for abortions which were "necessary to save the life or health of the mother." Women vs. Connectiuct took the Welfare Department to court on that issue soon after the Supreme Court decisions were handed down and in April 1973, the same judge in U.S. District Court in New Haven ruled that in light of the Doe v. Bolton and Roe v. Wade decisions, the Welfare Department could not maintain such a regulation, because it was inconsistent with the Supreme Court decisions.

see WELFARE, page 6

Labor Studies Organized at SCCC

by Tom Nelson



About nine months ago Vincent Sirabella decided to put some additional life into the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council (AFL-CIO) by reactivating the committee structure. One of these committees is the Education Committee, run by Frank Annunziato, chairman, Dante Bartolini and Mary Johnson.

Initially they consulted Jim Stewart, a teacher at the UConn Labor Education Center--a program sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Stewart had already started a Labor Studies Program at Housatonic Community College in Bridgeport. The Education Committee wanted to begin a similar program at South Central Community College in New Haven. They found interest and support at SCCC and at the Executive Board of the Labor Council. The new program will start this fall at SCCC and will be called: "Labor Studies: A Joint Venture."

There will be at least two courses per semester, including: Labor History, Labor Law, Economics and Basic English. The English will be taught with a slant to labor materials and as a response to recommendations from students in the Housatonic Program. If there are more than 25 students in the program, the number of courses will be increased.

Hope for Positive Effects

The organizers of the program hope hope to recruit two types of people--those who are already union leaders and wish to add to their knowledge and skills and rank and file members who want to be union leaders in the future. They see it as a pragmatic program, which they hope will have positive effects on local unions and on the general labor movement. They also hope that the general public will enroll.

The Labor Advisory Board has worked out an agreement with Dr. Waller, President of SCCC, which enables the Advisory Board to make strong recommendations to the college regarding what types of courses are taught, who teachers are, and how the courses are taught. The relationship between the Board and the College is described as cordial and supportive and one which ought to grow.

Presently, the Labor Studies Program is only a program. Ultimately, the organizers would like Labor Studies to be a department within a college--and a major.

Annunziato explained that the program "is not a course in labor/management relations. It is a program strictly from the labor point of view. If someone wants to learn management's side, they should go to the business department. We are clear, honest and unashamed of this." He explained also that "the program will not be one to divide unions from each other. It will be a presentation of unionism, and not a listing of the advantages of one union over another."

The program is co-sponsored by the SCCC and the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council. It is overseen by the Labor Advisory Board, including Annunziato, Bartolini, Mary Macey Shepard Brock and Edna Whitaby of the CLC; several non-AFL-CIO unions such as the UAW and the United E-

see SCCC, page 8

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eye on the board

Board Chews Over Charter

by Andy Esposito
Modern Times Staff

Summer is normally vacation time. However, for the Board of Aldermen, this summer will be different. They will spend it studying proposed changes in New Haven's City Charter.

The Aldermen have until September 5 to act on the changes recommended by the Charter Revision Commission. The final step in the charter reform process, will be to submit the revised charter to the voters on November 5.

Provisions Affecting Aldermen

Six provisions of the revised city consituation directly affect the Board of Aldermen. A key suggestion, made by the Charter Commission, would reduce the size of the board from its present 20 members to 30. Advocates of a smaller body contend that efficiency will be dramatically increased.

Yet, the fewer the number of aldermen, the fewer the chances for "non-machine" people to gain elective office. Thus, the proposed smaller board will decrease the possibility for New Haveners to control their daily lives.

Another proposal would pay aldermen $1,500 a year. We are told that this expenditure, totaling between $30 and $45 thousand, will "make the aldermen more responsible." Why, we might ask, do they have to be *bribed* into being responsible? It is nonsensical to expect $1,500 a year to turn irresponsible aldermen into responsible ones.

One good recommendation is the proposal requiring aldermen to reside in the ward they represent. This provision would prevent a situation such as exists in Fair Haven, where two wards are represented by absentee aldermen.

Vacancy Cosmetics

In the proposed Charter Revision the method of filling board vacancies would undergo surface change. If a vacancy occurred during the first six months, or at the end of the first year of a two year term, a special election would be held. However, if the vacancy occured at any other time, the mayor would appoint a replacement.

Thus, by cleverly timing a resignation, the "machine" in power, be it Republican or Democratic, woul continue to control the Board of Aldermen. Clearly it would be better if an election were held no matter when a vacancy occurred.

Budgetary Power Increased

Under the proposed charter, the Aldermen would aquire more power over the city budget making process. But would they use this increased budgetary power? Based upon their actions at the June board meeting, the answer would have to be no.

Time and time again, the board has failed to use the little power it has. For example, earlier this month, the aldermen declined to use their investigatory powers. By a voice vote, they refused to launch an investigation into the financial condition of the New Haven Coliseum.

Therefore it is doubtful the aldermen will use any new budgetary powers to exercise control over municipal fiscal matters. All in all, the revised city charter offers little but fresh paint to cover the rotting structure of New Haven's government.

U.I. Turns Off Fair Haveners

by Gary Benenson
Modern Times Staff

The struggle against the Fuel Adjustment Cost came back to Fair Haven this week. In 1970, when the United Illuminating Company (UI) first asked for the extra charge, a colation of Fair Haven, East Rock and Annex organizations fought them in court.

They lost and the UI got their Fuel Cost Adjustment. Now, four years later, many UI customers are paying a Fuel Cost Adjustment equal to or higher than their regular bill. On June 19, 100 people, most of them Fair Haven residents, gathered at the Fair Haven Middle School to hear and talk about the Fuel Cost Adjustment. The forum was sponsored by the Fair Have Neighborhood Corporation and included both pro and con speakers.

From the very outset, the mood of the audience was anger at UI. Many Many people remembered previous battles against UI over the Fuel Cost adjustment, pollution of the Mill River, and the proposed overhead transmission lines. Others had already refused to pay the Fuel Adjustment portion of their bills and were being threatened by a power cutoff.

The people were in no mood to hear excuses. But excuses were about all they heard from a politician State Representative Bruce Morris and a UI Official, UI General Counsel John Fassett.

Rep. Morris led off with a speech calling for greater citizen participation. The reason behind high electric bills, he told the audience, is that "...you are not vocal enough. You were sitting on your hands." It was the wrong thing to say.

One member of the audience pointed out that Rep. Morris himself **hadn't even been present** at a crucial vote on the Fuel Cost Adjustment. , and asked him, "Why not? Where were you?" After Representative Morris struggled his way out of that one, Ms. CAtherine Quinn of Fair Haven stood up and said, "I want to disagree with the fact that Fair Haven should get going.

In 1970 we took the case tocourt to stop the Fuel Cost adjustment." Rep. Morris responded by asking, "What is your alternative?" and Ms. Quinn replied, "State takeover of UI."

Another Bad Reception

To nobody's suprise, Mr. Fassett of the UI company got an even worse reception. The theme of his speech was that the UI Company is in a financial bind and "it's a problem you can't handle emotionally." He concluded by saying, "I'm not sure what we can do." Someone shouted out, "Lower the dividends to your stockholders!"

Mr. Fassett replied, "If you think that making it impossible for us to raise capital would be beneficial, then I don't think you recognize your own best interests."

Some of those present were al ready active in the Consumer protest group. They came prepared with questions for Mr. Fassett. Ms. Vera Gagliardi of North Haven, a leader of the Consumer Protest Group said to him, "I would like to know how much money you spent to pay lobbyists in Hartford?"

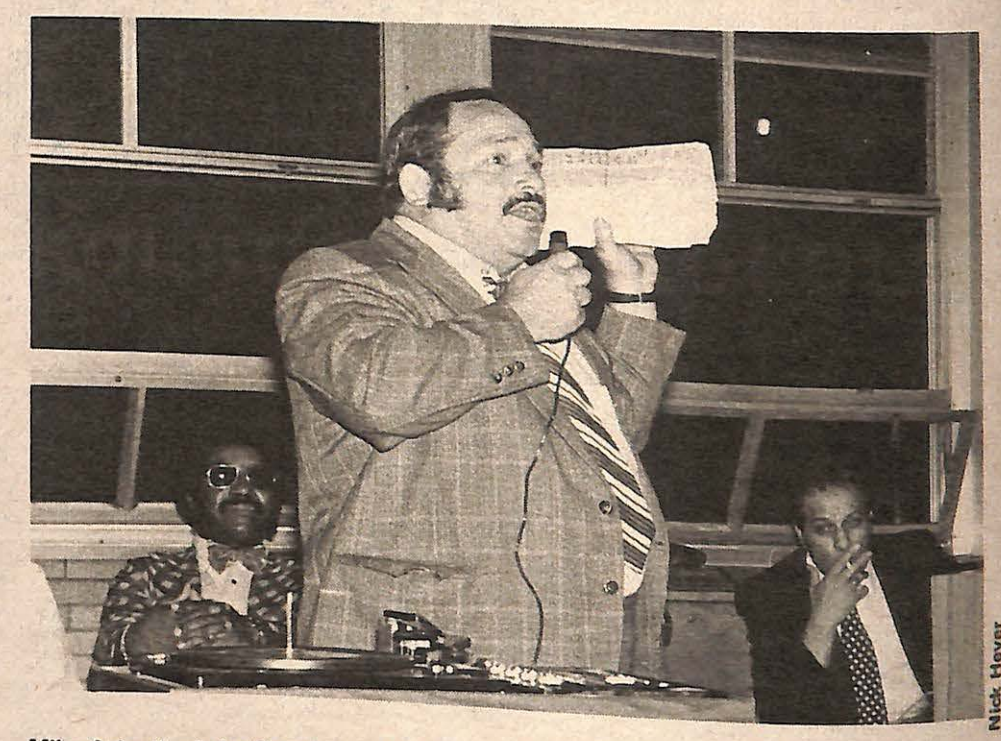
Fassett replied that he himself had been the lobbyist and had not received anything extra for doing the job. Ms. Gagliardi then asked, "Are you also a director of the New Haven Register?" Mr. Fassett answered yes. Ms. Gagliardi smiled and said, "That's why I can't get anything in the **Register** or **Journal Courier.**"

The one speaker who really seemed to express best the feeling of the crowd was Mike Arlenti, also of the Consumer Protest Group. Mr. Arlenti, a paving contractor from Milford, explained that he spent a great deal of time lobbying against the fuel cost adjustment in Hartford. Unlike Mr. Fassett, however, he had not received one penny for his work.

Mr. Arlenti said, "I had the displeasure of witnessing the rape of the citizens of Connecticut at the State Legislature. Mr. Morris says he did not hear from us. I have here 40,000 signatures on our petition against the Fuel Cost Adjustment." (He holds up stack of papers.)

Later in the evening, when asked by someone, "What started the energy *crisis, "Mr. Arlenti answered, "The* audacity and the consumated nerve of the president of the United States... My US Congressman (Giaimo) recently told me that the oil companies are running this country. He told it to the wrong guy...This country should be run by the people, not by the big businesses, the oil companies or the utilities. As a businessman myself, my object is not to put the UI company out of business. But the UI company is trying to put us out of business."

The Consumer Protest Group is currently planning to build an organization in New Haven. It could be the start of something.



Nick Heyer

Mike Arlenti, of the Consumers' Protest Group, held up 40,000 signatures on a petition against Fuel Cost Adjustment at a protest meeting in Fair Haven on June 19.

Community Notes

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party

The Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee is a nationwide committee of all peoples and nationalities in the United States. It's purpose is to demonstate support for the independence of Puerto Rico. Right now, it is organizing a national demonstration to be held October 27 in Madison Square Garden in support of the independence of Puerto Rico. For people interested in organizing for this demonstration, there will be a meeting on Thursday, June 27 at 8 p.m. at the Puerto Rican Socialist Party storefront at 415 Grand Avenue, New Haven.

Summer Theater

For the summer months, while Long Wharf and Yale Repertory Theaters aren't in operation, Albertus Magnus College is providing The Summer Theater of Greater New Haven.

The college is providing their theater and housing facilities for the resident company and is offering academic credit for students involved in the program. Mr. J. Robert Jennings, director of the program, is a veteran of 14 years of professional and educational theater experience and is also on the theater faculties of Albertus Magnus and Southern Connecticut State College.

The season, beginning on July 10, is an exciting one featuring both music and comedy.

July 10- July 20	The Fantasticks by Tom Jones and Harvey L. Schmidt a crisp and touching musical of love record-breaking New York hit still running after 14 years
July 24 - August 3	Dracula by Deane and Balderston A chilling vampire epic most famous of all gothic horrors irresistibly, delightfully queasy evening
August 7 - August 17	Biography by S.N. Behrman One of greatest American comedies Beautifully lucid and mature revelation of character Sparkles with wit and satire
August 21-August 31	Charley's Aunt by Brandon Thomas A wildly ridiculous English farce A zany, crazy comedy of 1890s Rousing close to a delightful season

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UE Lives Its Left Tradition

By Modern Times Staff

The weekend of May 31, I attended the quarterly District Council 2 (NE) of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine workers of America, as a delegate from Local 243, Sargent & Co., New Haven.

As you may know, the UE grew rapidly in the CIO movement of the 1930's, organizing GE, Westinghouse, and others, only to lose many of those contracts in the 1950's through the merger of the CIO with the AF of L, and the attempted purging of "communist-dominated" unions, of which the UE was deemed to be one. The UE parted company with the new labor organization, refusing to purge itself; but it lost bargaining rights to many previously held contracts. Since then, the UE has been a moderately sized union with a radical tradition. It was this tradition which I looked for and found at the meeting.

While the reports of contracts signed and ongoing negotiations showed UE's bargaining strength, it was the delegates and the union's leaders who were exciting.

Organizing Drive

On the leadership side, the UE is carrying on an organizing drive in the Boston area in shops with very low wages where many Spanish-speaking people and Portuguese-Americans work. The organizers are young, aggressive, and optimistic about their work (they have organized three successful votes this year).

Part of their optimism stems from the national leaders, such as Pres. Al Fitzgerald. He gave a short speech at the meeting discussing the limitations of collective bargaining as a means of increasing workers' living standards; inflation will take away gains won by even the toughest negotiations. He suggested that, until we have a labor party, electoral politics is a game of picking the lesser of two evils, neither of which has any deep commitment to working people.

The delegates also contributed to the progressive atmosphere. A letter to Portuguese trade-unionists congratulating them on their newly won freedom, was drafted and passed which called for price roll-backs.

Other Developments

I had a discussion with two delegates about the developments in Chile and Portugal, relating them to socialist movements of the past. Other delegates had past or present affiliations with socialist or communist organizations, and had a deep commitment to reorganizing our society behind working people's needs.

I left the meeting much more committed to the UE and certain that it had not lost touch with its radical tradition.

New Delegates Installed at 1199

Nick Heyer

On Tuesday evening, June 11, at the bi-monthly meeting of District 1199, new delegates were installed by Jessie Olson, executive vice president of the union of hospital workers. Here, Jerome Brown, vice president, chairs the meeting.

Factory Fire Injures 21

by Mike F. Holodnak

On June 14, an explosion and fire at Connecticut Aerosol in Milford injured 21 of the 25 persons working in the plant's night shift.

Listed in "poor" condition were Timothy Brown 18, and Michale Robinson 17, both of Milford. Both suffered extensive burns over most of their bodies. In "fair" condition were Rebecca Cruz 19, of Milford; Harry Rodriguez 32, of Bridgeport; and Charles Burke 17, of West Haven. All received cuts and burns. Sixteen other workers were treated in Milford Hospital for minor burns and were released.

Charles Burke, who was suffering from cuts on the front and back of the head, told me on his release from the hospital on June 17 that he's worked at Connecticut Aerosol for 6 months and was planning to go back. Vicki Furo 19, who was treated for smoke inhalation, has worked there 2 months and was undecided about going back. I asked her how she liked working there. She said "not very much. It's a job."

Muriel Swift 58, of Stratford, ran out of the plant "as fast as I could", she said, suffering only a bruised leg. She had worked there 3 years and was getting $2.20/hr. She told me she would go back, adding "I like it. I had no trouble up to now. I'm kind of old now. I don't know where else I could get a job."

Mother & Daughter Escape Thick Smoke

Adeline Haddad of Milford who's worked there one year said, "The smoke was so thick, I could hardly see. It happened so fast." Her 17-yr. old daughter Linda who was operating a "button" machine on "line 2" luckily ran for the same exit where they met, and did not hesitate to make the four-foot jump onto the railroad tracks. Both received only minor injuries.

Adeline, who was earning $2/hr. told me she would not go back there again. "This experience was enough for one lifetime," she said. "I value my life too much for the kind of money I was getting there." This was the sentiment expressed by most of the workers who had escaped the fire.

Possible Cause: Unsafe Equipment

The blast and fire, it was later determined, was caused by vapors from a mixing tank of furniture polish overflowing onto a pump switch which was not of an explosion-proof design.

Employees at Conn. Aerosol who average $2 per hour are not represented by any union.

U.S. Govt Finds Phyllis' Guilty

By Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union

Local 217, Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union, AFL-CIO, announced today that the Boston regional office of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has substantiated the Union's charges against Phyllis' Restaurant West Haven, and has issued an unfair labor practice complaint.

The complaint lists 17 specific violations of the National Labor Relations Act, and charges that Phyllis' management 'is interfering with, restraining, and coercing its employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act and thereby...is engaging in unfair labor practices within the meaning of Section 8(a) (1) of the Act.',

Ten of the 17 illegal acts, the complaint charges, were specifically committed by Stephen S. Iovanna, Jr., president of Phyllis' and a member of the family which has owned and operated the Savin Rock landmark for many years.

Four of the specific illegal acts were committed by Pat Iovene, chef and supervisor, according to the complaint.

The complaint also lists by name Arthur Iovanna, vice president of Phyllis', and Lillian Nicoletti, dining room manager. It also names three employees who, the complaint charges, acted as 'agents' of management: Theresa Sega, Louise Lorensen, and Rosalie Zubanch, all waitresses at Phyllis'.

The complaint charges that management engaged in a variety of illegal andi-Union activities beginning in early February, 1974, including illegal interrogation of the workers about the Union drive; illegal surveillance of Union activities; illegally threatening to close the restaurant if the employees organized a Union; illegal management help for an anti-Union petition; illegally promising and giving extra benefits if the employees kept the Union out; and illegal threats and other acts.

The complaint also charges that beginning April 4, 1974, management assigned a less desirable work shift to Liliene Thibodeau, a former waitress at Phyllis', in retaliation for her Union activity. The Union said today that Mrs. Thivodeau was dropped from the Saturday night waitress schedule, which is the most profitable shift for a tipped employee.

Frank R. Annuziato, Business Agent of Local 217, said today that 'we are delighted that the NLRB has agreed with the Union's unfair labor practice charges. This complaint will help prove to the Phyllis' employees that the Iovanna family won't be able to get away with this kind of outrageous and illegal Union-busting activity."

Annunziato added that 'when the full truth comes out on this sordid tale of threats, bribes, and other illegal activity, the public will be shocked. Phyllis' new restaurant is a beautiful building, but behind that facade the law has been broken over and over again.'

A trial of Phyllis' on the charges in the complaint is scheduled before an NLRB Administrative Law Judge in New Haven on July 17.

A Boycott Caravan

Ed Breuler

On Saturday, June 15, the A&P in Orange was the site of a double picket line. A caravan of 60 automobiles and 150 people traveled from the Labor Temple at 45 Water Street in support of the United Farm Workers boysott of lettuce and grapes. There, already picketing the store, was the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Grocery Workers union. The farmworkers supported the striking workers. This was one of four similar caravans held throughout the state on that day.

editorial

In community after community people are expressing rage at the indecently high rates being charged by the electrical utility companies. And one of the most indecent utilities of all is headquartered in New Haven.

Our local utility, the United Illuminating Company (UI) last year collected over $23 million in fuel cost adjustment charges. UI's justification for amassing the largest fuel cost subsidy in the state was that is needed new investors. To attract these new investors, the power barons felt perfectly justified in bleeding their customers dry.

From the customer's viewpoint, there is no place to turn for help. Appealing to the Public Utilities Commission is useless. It is controlled, in effect, by the private utility cartel.

However, there is a way we can lower the cost of electric power. We in New Haven can follow the example of cities such as Los Angeles and more recently Messena, New York. We can take over control of UI. There are legal provisoes in Connecticut which enable a city to municipalize a utility company. UI would then truly be a public utility since it would be owned by all the people and not just just a select few--its stockholders.

Municipal ownership of UI would give us effective service at the lowest possible cost. There would be no need to pay extra for electric power simply to provide a profit for a group of stockholders.

We must organize to bring pressure upon the Board of Alderman and get them to take the steps necessary to bring UI under community control. The citizens of New Haven have a right to acquire what is properly theirs---**Their Power Company.**

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MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editors.

MODERN TIMES

Editorial Office: 441 Chapel Street
562-2510

MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on **MODERN TIMES** is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions from the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get this kind of news from profit-making commercial papers. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working men and women are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where the problems of employment and education, and housing and health care are told by the people who have to live with them.

This is the richest country in the world. Yet most of the wealth is used only by a few. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for paltry raises, waste our resources and labor on missiles and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the vested interests that run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care, and decent jobs.

STAFF: Steve Beckman, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Ed Breuler, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Andy Esposito, John Flannelly, Sam Goodwin, Barbara Greenwood, Stanley Heller, Liz Henderson, Nick Heyer, Karl Lechow, Alice Mick, Steve Mick, Patti Miller, Lea Nordlicht, Laurie Nussdorfer, Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Ruth Resnick, Bob Sherry, Tish Villecco Henry Tamarin, Richard Winfield, Karen Wolff, Rick Wolff, Richard Linke.

money talks

There Can Be No Power Greater

by Rick Wolff

What is all this talk about "solidarity?" If sticking together is so good for working people, why is that true? And how far should sticking together go? Is there solidarity here in New Haven?

To answer these questions, let's start out with the words to Ralph Chaplin's famous song, "Solidarity Forever":

When the Union's inspiration through the workers blood shall run,
There can be no power greater anywhere beneath the sun.
Yet, what force on earth is weaker than the feeble strength of one?
But the union makes us strong.

In our hands is placed a power greater than their hoarded gold;
Greater than the might of armies, magnified a thousand-fold.
We can bring to birth the new world from the ashes of the old,
For the Union makes us strong.

Great songs boil down philosophies to so few words. Lesson No. 1 here is that when you get right down to it, workers are in an endless battle with employers. It's a fight that often goes by the polite names of "collective bargaining" or "negotiations" or "contract talks." Unity in this fight strengthens the side of the workers, so Unions were formed by and for the workers and against the bosses.

But sad to say, only one in four American workers is in some kind of union now. The others have either not yet learned the lesson, believe it or not, or the bosses have arranged laws or scare tactics to prevent unionization. For the 3 in 4 unorganized American workers, solidarity first of all means forming their own unions against their own employers.

Union With Union

But solidarity means more than that as the words of the song suggest. Workers can stand together, one union side by side with another and another and another. Then there is "no power greater." Take New Haven, where the billions behind Yale confront 1100 low-paid workers. In the strike of Local 35,

union after union is lining up behind the strikers. In a few minutes after work one day, machinist union members at Winchester-Olin drop hundreds of dollars into collection boxes for the Local 35 strike fund held out to them by strikers along Winchester Avenue. Members of the Rubber Workers Union at West Haven's Armstrong Rubber Plant do likewise on a hot June day. That is a different and even greater kind of solidarity than forming a union.

But there is yet another, higher level of solidarity, which is still ahead of us here in New Haven and across America. That is when unions stand together, not against one rich employer, as in the Yale strike, but against the class of rich employers.

When that happens, workers assemble into their unified hands, truly the power to "bring to birth the new world from the ashes of the old." This highest level of solidarity, when a union of unions acts as one, means that the fight of worker against employer has come down to the final great battle: the conflict of workers against employers.

United Front

That final battle must be a political battle and maybe even a military battle. What is at stake is our whole society. Who is going to run the country, workers or owners? In whose benefit will laws, rules and jobs be created? Honest people do not answer these questions without their passions burning. As solidarity among workers builds toward solidarity among unions, we are all brought steadily closer to these fundamental questions and to that final battle.

The response of other unions to the call for support from striking Local 35 is dramatic good news that solidarity is alive and growing in New Haven. There are signs of this elsewhere in the country, too. What is needed now is some work to sow the seeds of that highest level of solidarity. What is needed is some political work to build a political organization of workers and unions that will wage the battle of workers against employers.

Now I have heard some rumors that just this kind of thing is slowly being put together in New Haven. What about that?

write on

To the Editors:

I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the readers of **Modern Times** to an event that they should find of great interest because of its significance for the progressive cause. Joelle Fishman has declared her candidacy for Congressperson from the Third Connecticut District, running as an independent on the Communist Party ticket. Ms. Fishman's campaign will be the first independent progressive electoral activity in New Haven since Bob Cook ran for Congress on the AIM ticket in 1966 and 1968.

Joelle Fishman is well known to members of the progressive community. She is 27 years old, married, and has lived in New Haven for over six years. She has a B.A. from Douglass College of Rutgers University in speech therapy and is a member of the American Federation of Teachers.

Joelle has been a writer and editor and has emphasized news of the labor movement. A respected activist for peace and civil rights, she was one of the founders and managers of the New World Bookstore (formerly Angela Davis Bookstore). Most recently, she has helped organize opposition to the fuel cost adjustment charge on utility bills.

Declaration of Candidacy

In her declaration of candidacy on May 31, Ms. Fishman declared: "This time of new and expanding national crisis requires new solutions, which will be found by a movement of independent people in action demanding democracy, peace, and economic justice. It is in order to build such a coalition to find such solutions that I am running for Congress from the Third District."

She called for the impeachment of President Nixon and for a new presidential election.

In one of the most striking portions of her statement, she urged support for detente and for "reallocating the huge war budget, conversion of war industry to peacetime production and increased trade with the socialist world." Such policies, she said, provide "the solution which fits the needs of the unemployed, the working people, and all who seek a better and fuller life."

Against Utilities

Speaking of the energy situation, Ms. Fishman charged that "our representatives answer only to the fuel and electric companies, but the demands of angry consumer groups for cheaper electricity fall on deaf ears."

"We need people in Congress who will join with the angry consumers to develop publicly owned energy," she said.

"The crises of contrived inflation," she declared, "are a threat to survival in the Black, Puerto Rican, and other nationally oppressed communities."

Working to defeat the reactionary incumbent and elect Joelle Fishman will be major steps toward peace, freedom, and justice. Those wishing to gain information about or support her campaign should contract: Joelle Fishman for Congress Election Campaign Committee, PO Box 1437, New Haven, Conn. 06506.

Sincerely,

Peter J. O'Connell
409 Orange Street
New Haven, Conn. 06511

review The Revolution — Before and After

by Mike Holodnak

The New Socialist Revolution
by Michael P. Lerner; Dell Publishing Company. 324 pp, $2.95.

Any person who wants a clear understanding of powerlessness, imperialism, racism and sexism should put number one priority on reading this very important book. It not only clearly details the current social injustices and puts them into understandable perspective but it also presents locigal alternatives and ways of achieving these alternatives. Then, to top it off, it describes what can be done after these alternatives are finally achieved.

Despite the fact that the author, Michael P. Lerner, is a college professor, his book can be quite inspiring and very relevant to workers.

On consequences of daily life, Lerner writes: "The worker is powerless to affect what he[she] is going to produce. He [she] has, for example, no say in General Motors' decision to produce cars that will pollute the environment and fall apart after a few years. He [she] must produce inferior goods when it is technologically feasible to produce goods of superior quality, durability, and safety...In addition to feeling no pride in what he[she] produces, the worker also ends up hurting himself [herself]: He [she] too will have to consume the shoddy goods...If our economy were restructured to serve human needs rather than the needs of large corporations and banks, it could produce enough to satisfy the basic material needs of everyone in this country and help in the development of the Third World, while still allowing for a dramatic reduction in the amount of time spent on production.

Earned Wealth

On earned wealth, Lerner says, "Most people with large fortunes in America today did not achieve their fortunes because they worked hard. Most wealthy people today either inherited their wealth or depended on family or bank connections for large sums of initial capital..." Which, in short, came from workers' labor. "If anybody "deserves" to have wealth...it is clearly the working people of this country whose back-breaking, tedious, and insipid labor in this and previous generations has built and sustained modern America."

On education, Lerner writes: "Any faculty member who does not go along with the capitalist world view is quietly denied tenure, and if charges of discrimination are raised the rare professor whose tenure predated his [her] awakening to political reality is used as proof that the university is flexible and openminded."

Corruption and Injustice are the System

On the Liberal Alternative, Lerner very ably explodes the myth that liberal politicians can emiminate corruption and injustice by reforming the flaws in the system. He clearly shows that corruption and injustice are actually the very system itself.

But, to me, the most interesting part of the book was the second half which includes, Who Will Make the Revolution?; Strategy and Tactics; Socialism: The Only Alternative; and After the Revolution.

Lerner writes, "..the ruling class can always deal with strikes as long as each is kept separate and uncoordinated from the others. But if the working class were to strike as a whole, in a unified and disciplined way, and were willing to stick out the struggle, the ruling class would be virtually powerless to stop ut."

About Work

About work, Lerner says: "The condition of work will be decided collectively, and workplaces will be governed by those who work in them. Given the present level of technology, much less the probable advances of the period ahead, it will be possible immediately after the prople take control of the economy to reduce substantially the number of work hours for individuals without in any way reducing real wages."

"Socialism is the beginning... Far from being the end of history, a time for boredom and lack of challenge, it is the beginning: for the first time the people will decide what will happen, instead of being acted upon by outside forces over which they have virtually no control..."

As a 49 year old worker who has been "through the mill" and who has seen swindle after swindle foisted on workers, I know damn sight well that workers ain't about to take kindly to no upstart college professor who don't know nothing about the inside of no shop. But the clear, no-put-down way this book is put together, and the no-bullshit reality of its content can, in my opinion, become a best seller among workers and consumers if enough dedicated movement people promoted it at every factory gate and shopping center in America.

Children's Theater at Edgewood

Nick Heyer

Actors in the New Haven Street Theater perform for an audience of children at Edgewood Park in a special performance recently.

Yale Strike in 9th Week No Settlement in Sight

by Don Pogue
Modern Times Staff

Local 35's strike against Yale University is moving into its 9th week with no settlement in sight. After stalling for several weeks, the University finally agreed to submit the dispute to an impartial fact-finder. The Union had originally proposed such a procedure.

In a letter to the Union, Yale President Brewster said that the fact-finder would have to be hand-cuffed in such a way as to prevent a full, open analysis of the issues. Brewster said, for example, that the fact-finder would not be allowed to investigate the health-care and health insurance issue, which is one of the major issues in the strike.

The Union rejected Yale's attempt to restrict the fact-finder. The Union instead suggested that the fact-finder be asked to propose a settlement of all the issues. It remains to be seen whether the University would accept fact-finding under those conditions.

Deadlock

Meanwhile, negotiations have remained deadlocked. Yale has refused to compromise on the major issues of the strike. A leaflet distributed by the Union this week to the clerical and technical employees at Yale outlined the major issues remaining in the strike:

WAGES: Yale offered 6%-5%-6% over three years, which is the lowest offer made to any union in this area this year (for example, Simkins Industries employees got 8%-8%-8%, etc.);

COST OF LIVING: On the current Union formula, workers got only ¼ of the actual increase in the cost of living. Yale wants to take it away and substitute a weaker formula which would have given workers over the last three years exactly 0 cents. In these last three years, the cost of living went up 20%. *Unions these days are fighting to improve their cost of living plans, not give them away.*

HEALTH CARE: Yale's premium payments for its Hospital-Medical Plan is the worst of any major employer in New Haven. On CMS - Family, the employee pays 95%, on CMS-Single 84%, Major Medical single and family 43%. Employees hired since 1971 pay 60% of the Blue Cross payments which will go up $10 per month on July 1, 1974.

Employers Pay Nothing

By contrast with Yale, the employees of the following companies pay nothing for the above Medical benefits: Winchester-Olin, SNET Co., U'I', Armstrong Rubber, and others.

To highlight these issues, the Union began a "Take It to the People" Campaign on Monday, June 24. In its campaign, the Union hopes to rally public support for the strike. The Union is expected to focus community attention on Yale's failure to pay taxes for the services it receives from the community and on other such issues.

Nick Heyer

Vincent Sirabella, Business Agent for Local 35, speaks at a press conference held on Monday morning, June 24.

school notes

Council of Councils Takes Shape

by Ruth Hein

On June 15 the School Community Advisory Committee ran an all–day conference to discuss the whole issue of "citizen-parent participation in public education." This committee, which functions under the sponsorship of the school administration, was brought into being last winter, in order to oversee the distribution and use of mini-grants.

At that time, too, there was talk of expanding the committee's role to serve as the nucleus of a citywide organization and representing all organizations interested in the problems of schooling.

As the year went on, the Advisory Committee (with a membership of ten, carefully chosen among parents and teachers to reflect all ethnic groups and school levels) did an excellent job of administering the grant; the various school councils were helped in structuring, implementing and evaluating their proposals. Meetings of councils with the Advisory Committee were uniformly pleasant and supportive. But the amount of work this represented for the committee effectively kept its members from going beyond their original purpose.

Umbrella Organization

The June 15 Meeting, which was to review the years work, was also intended to explore the possibilities for an umbrella organization. As it turned out more than fifty people, representing a number of councils and other school organizations, attended. After extensive group discussion of citizen participation, a clear mandate for the formation of an overall commission emerged. We will have to wait some weeks–possibly until fall– before we learn the actual scope of and limitations on this organization.

An interesing sidelight, however, emerged even before the conference convened. The invitation to the meeting was issued a scant two weeks before the date; each constituent group, (councils , PTA's, etc.) was asked to send three representatives. It quickly became clear that such a full scale attendance was simply not possible.

Committed to Many Things

People have many reasons for not responding to this invitation. For some the date conflicted with previous plans. Others are committed to spending Saturdays with their children. Some cannot, at such short notice, add another obligation to already overcrowded schedules. While a number of people–school administrators, employees of social organizations–engage in community participation as part of their paid jobs, most of us have to express our interests in the places left between working for a living, spending time with our children, domestic chores, listening to music, or whatever else is equally essential to the total personality.

Even these concerns, real as they are account for only part ot the inability to spend time publicly debating school issues. Many, parents are deeply concerned with what happens in schools, but their time and energy is taken up completely in mere survival. If you work at two jobs, from early morning until midnight, you cannot in all fairness be required to make some demonstration of your concern by attending discussion meetings. If your children range in age from 2 to 13, you've run out of food stamps five days before the end of the month, and you've just been been handed an eviction notice– how can you legitimately expect to spend a peaceful saturday debating the limits of citizen involvement in education?

It would nevertheless be very wrong to assume that, because these people are not seen at conferences, they care less that those people who happen to be lucky enough to be able to give time. It would be just as mistaken to believe that the absent parents are less knowledgeable or resourceful about needed school reform.

We must learn to think in terms of constituencies and alliances. If we see the same faces at every meeting, we must under understand that these are the people who can, and we must charge them with acting as representatives of those who can't. The lucky ones must emboy the needs and views of the more harrassed.

If we realize that for every person who comes out there are twenty who are there in spirit, we can say that the June 15 meeting had an attendance of 1000: a solid body of citizen involvement.

Program Offers Food to Elderly

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

Since February, nearly 600 senior citizens in Southern Conn. have been enjoying a well-balanced, hot meal each day, while talking with friends and arranging for needed services. The program is called South Central Connecticut Elderly Nutritional Program funded by the Federal Government (Federal Title VII as amended last year).

"There are many elderly poor, lonely and isolated. They don't eat adequately because they often can't shop and cook, and there is no desire to cook a meal and eat it alone," explains Program Director Ida Arbitman. It is to these citizens that the Program is directed.

This region is one of 7 in Connecticut designated by the State Department of Aging. There are 16 meal sites, most in New Haven, and others in 7 surrounding towns. "We've been expanding in these first months, and if we had the money, we could serve many more elderly," said Mrs. Arbitman. There are over 10,000 elderly poor in this region.

Not Enough Cooperation

Each city is responsible to provide the transportation to the meal site and home. However, the Nutrition Project has not found much cooperation from New Haven - not as much as they would have liked. The grant provides for 242 meals a day in this city where there is great need. But, because there is only one minibus in operation on any one day, this quota is not used up. All the other cities in this region use all their meals, and some even go over the quota. They are able to do this through contributions that some of the senior citizens make for the meals they eat.

According to Mrs. Arbitman, the City of New Haven's own small elderly meal program was funded until March 30. Therefore, it was not phased into the Nutrition Program until April - 2 months after it began.

Nick Heyer

Madelyn Vozzo, manager of the Dwight Senior Citizens Center at the YWCA, helps serve food to the participants in the Elderly Nutrition Project. Alos helping in the program are Bernice Kearcher, director, Ruth Mott, from Dwight Concerned Citizens, and Mitzie Silver, from Sage Advocates.

Schedule

Meals are served between 11:30 AM and 1:00 PM at 7 locations in New Haven: Constance Baker Motley Elderly Housing, Robert T. Wolfe Senior Citizen's Center, Dixwell Senior Citizen's Center, Atwater Senior Citizens Center, Dwight Senior Citizen's Center, Ribicoff Cottages and kosher meals at the Jewish Community Center.

Because the project receives no funds for social services, they try to coordinate with existing services in the city, both private and public. Another service provided is a limited number of home-delivered meals.

The program has been a tremendous success because of the great need, especialy with the present inflation of food prices, the director said. There is much room for expansion, but more federal funding has not come. Anyone 60 years or over who would like to participate should call 934-5977.

MODERN TIMES is taking a summer break. The next issue will come out on September 1. Have a good summer.

Tong's Socialist Program Paved Wayfor Mayor Lee

By Modern Times Staff

(This is the third in a series of articles about the 1947 mayoral campaign of Socialist candidate Alfred E. Tong. It is based on newspaper articles and an interview with Mr. Tong).

In 1947 Republican Mayor William Celentano, the one-term incumbent, was opposed by Democrat Frank Anastasio. For Socialist Al Tong, it was his third campaign for City Hall.

In two previous elections, he had never received more than 1000 votes, but by speaking at public forums, he had tried to legitimize Socialism.

Tong's platform was a "blueprint for civic progress." He favored slum clearance, labor representation on city boards and commissions, the merit system for government employment, property reassessment, the professionalization of city departments, municipal ownership of public utilities, and focusing attention on problems of metropolitan government, education, and housing.

Full Time Campaign

Tong ran a full time campaign while maintaining a full-time job, and lost forty pounds by election day. Without a strong organization supporting him, he relied on canvassing by students from the Yale Divinity school. Opposed by the local news-

see TONG, page 8

Welfare Payments

continued from page 1

Seemingly undaunted in its quest to keep abortion out of the reach of women without adequate financial resources, the Welfare Department then promulgated a new regulation--Section 275--which insisted that "medical necessity" must be established before the department would reimburse the costs of an "elective" abortion.

The Welfare bureaucracy claimed that such a regulation did not interfere with a woman's right to choose abortion, it just related to payments. But for a woman on welfare, those two things are almost one and the same.

It its defense in this latest lawsuit--in which the plaintiff women claimed that any and all prior restraints and proofs of necessity violated poor women's right to choose abortion over childbirth--the Welfare Department insisted it could require a showing of medical necessity because Title XIX, the federal Medicaid program which pays 50 percent of the costs of State Welfare medical payments, is only for "medically necessary services." And the Department had decided that it, not the woman's doctor, was the appropriate judge of that "medical necessity."

Judge Newman's decision in this case rejected their argument about medical necessity, since the Welfare Deartment could make no showing that they would be denied reimbursement for abortions by the federal government if there was no such regulation. No one in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had told them to set up their prior approval and the two doctors signatures procedure: Connecticut officials did that on their own.

Since payment will now be automatic for any first trimester abortion there is no reason for doctors or hospitals to deny their services to welfare recipients who seek abortions. What is not clear is how far the Welfare Department will go to let women know that they now have an equal right to have an abortion, without prior approval, as they do to have a child.

Jocelyn Square Residents Organize for Better Park

By Modern Times Staff

At the beginning of Spring this year several parents who live in the Wooster Square Area and utilize Jocelyn Square Park (located at East and Humphrey Streets) expressed concern over the state of decay of their park.

Out of this concern grew the Jocelyn Square Park Improvement Committee spearheaded by Ruby Rogers, Vivian Ward, Inez Todd, Joyce Fredericks, Cecilia Williams, Patricia Sturdivent and Velma Curry.

They held their first organizational meeting on May 7th. They decided to request that the Parks Dept. make 16 improvements. To bolster support they agreed to circulate petitions calling for park renewal, and to call a second major organizational meeting at which these petitions would be conlected and the Committee would decide on their next steps.

Second Meeting

The second meeting was held May 21st in the Farnum Courts Social Hall. Although the turnout was poor the Committee had collected over 90 names on the petitions. At this meeting the Committee felt that they were now ready to meet with Carl Nastri, Director of Parks and Recreation for New Haven, to discuss their sixteen demands.

This meeting was held May 29th and Mr. Nastri when presented with the 16 demands, promised to mobilize his Park Dept. units to upgrade the Park. The Committee emphasized their concern that such items as putting in new basketball nets, removal of a faulty and dangerous cement slide, repair of drainage system around the shower area, placement of trash baskets, and the hiring of a neighborhood resident to act as summer supervisor in the park, be completed before June 26th, the day school lets out. Mr. Nastri agreed to these requests.

On June 2nd Ruby Rogers monitoring orogress being made on these committments, reported that nothing had been started.

On June 9th Vivian Ward monitored the progress being made, she also reported that nothing had been done.

On June 14th the Committee learned that Mr. Samuel Burrell, Supervisor of Recreation for New Haven, claimed the Jocelyn Square Park did not need a park supervisor.

Ralph Apuzzo, director of the Wooster Square Neighborhood Corp., called a meeting with Everitt Shaw, city management coordinator, Carl Nastri, and Sam Burrell, of the Parks Dept.

This meeting was held on June 17th at the Conte Community Teen Lounge. At the meeting, through efforts of Everitt Shaw the Committee felt that the City reassessed their position by making a sincere committment to meet 13 of the sixteen demands by June 26th. And the other three when their resources allow.

Although the Committee regained some confidence in the Park Dept's promises, to insure completion of their requests, they will meet on June 25th to monitor and evaluate the City's progress. If not satisfied at this time, they feel confident that they have the support to take any action they consider necessary.

The residents of Wooster Square organized recently to improve the condition of their park at Jocelyn Square, The park, with backed up drains as pictured here, is in need of a number of other repairs and improvements.

Rank and File's Stories

Rank and File: Personal Histories by Working-Class Organizers, *edited by Alice & Staughton Lynd*

Rank and File makes good reading because it allows working-class organizers to present their story to us in their own words. This book ranks with Terkel and other oral histories that are becoming popular, with the difference that these are **activists** talking with us about their lives and their work.

Here Christine Ellis, who organized the unemployeed during the Depression, describes immigrating from Yugoslavia and travelling to the Midwest:
'We had huge tickets pinned on like labels on packages and were herded on and off trains since there was no direct route from New York City to Jerome (Iowa).'

George Sullivan, a member of one of the truck-drivers' associations which engaged in the recent stoppages, describes the esperiences which formed his ideas. He portrays himself as a small boy, raising and lowering the flag each day at the schoolhouse, as an ex-serviceman taking part in the beatnik movement, and as a scab during the FASH strike before he (turned to political action and) joined FASH in 1969.

Memorial Day Massacre

George Patterson, first President of his local at U.S. Steel, describes the Memorial Day Massacre of 1937 from his viewpoint as picket captain. Jesse Reese and John Sargent, both steelworkers, talk of rank-and-file activism of the 30's and 40's, union organizing when there was work and putting furniture back in houses as people were evicted, when there was no work.

Rank and File traces the tradition of working-class democracy and agitation through the great battles of the past into the present. At Phyllis' Restaurant in West Haven, where a union organizing drive is now underway, there is no job security; employees must pay for their own uniforms, name tags, and special magnetic pencils for making out the dinner checks; one waitress was fired for having a run in her stocking. Not much different from the conditions described again and again in this book that led other workers to organize.

Ramada Inn

Or look at Chicopee, Massachusetts, where after a successful organizing drive, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Local 116 was forced to strike the Ramada Inn, part of a multimillion dollar operation, because the company insists among other things, on 74 reasons for firing an employee, with no right to arbitration or other review. The abuses of power continue.

Jesse Reese sums up the spirit of this volune: 'You are looking now at living history: not reading from a book, but listening to a man who took part in the history of building a trade union in steel.' **Rank and File** can give courage and insight to any who work alongside these working-class organizers. I can think of no higher compliment to pay such a volume.

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Don't Explore Sears Isn't the Store

from Conn. Citizens Action Group

The Connecticut Citizen Action Group (CCAG) on June 15, picketed against Sears Roebuck's Dixwell Ave. Store as part of a nationwide effort to publicize the efforts of major corporations to defeat legislation creating a national Consumer Protection Agency.

CCAG is working in cooperation with the Consumer Federation of America, the National Consumers Congress, and Ralph Nader's Congress Watch,. Similar demonstrations will be held in a number of cities across the country.

CCAG Director Marc Caplan said that the purpose of the Consumer Protection Agency (CPA) bill is to set up a national consumer advocate to represent consumer interests before other federal agencies and courts. "Proponents of the CPA believe that the regulatory system often fails to take consumer needs into account," Caplan said. "Consumer interests are not adequately represented in the decision-making process. Consumers cannot be expected to match the organized power of professional lobbyists financed by large wealthy corporations."

Encourages Picketing

Caplan encouraged Connecticut izens to join in the picketing of ars and to contact Senators Ribicoff d Weicker to urge their rupport of CPA.

Other corporations scheduled to be gets of the nationwide demonstration the Ford Motor Company, General tors, General Electric, Greyhound, Penney, Sunoco, and Western ion. Caplan noted that each of se corporations recently received Consumer Federation of America's i-consumer "sting awards" for bying against the CPA.

A coalition of 120 consumer ups, labor unions and community ups across the country support sage of the CPA legislation. The use of Representatives passed a A bill in April, and the Senate S. 707 is to be debated this nth in the U.S. Senate. Opponents :he CPA are expected to attempt to ouster the bill to death.

City to Landlords: Get the Lead Out!

The community won a victory in the fight against lead poisoning on June 3 when the New Haven Board of Aldermen passed a new lead paint ordinance. This new, stronger legislation empowers the Department of Health to inspect any dwelling in which a child is found to have lead poisoning and to order the removal of all lead paint that may be accessible to children.

In the past, landlords were only required to repair areas of chipping or flaking paint. Now they must replace any lead paint that children might reach, even if it is not chipping. This means that the *cause* of lead poisoning - chipping, peeling or flaking lead paint will be removed before the children in that house can get more lead in their bodies.

Landlord Pays

Once the Health Department orders these repairs to be made, the dwelling may not be rented to a new tenant until repairs are completed. If the landlord fails to remove the lead paint, the city's Director of Public Health has the authority to make the repairs and charge them to the landlord-owner. If the owner then tries to sell the house, the buyer would have to repay the Public Health Department before he could take possession possession of the building. Landlords claim that they will be unable to afford costly repairs and will be forced to abandon buildings. This is one issue that might be examined by the Advisory Board established by the new legislation. The Advisory Board is to draw at least 2/3 of its members from neighborhoods affected by lead poisoning. If they found that landlords truly could not afford the repairs, new solutions might be considered.

The new lead paint ordinance was passed unanimously by the Board of Aldermen. We must commend them. However, this victory was not easily won. The ordinance was held up in committee for many months by Alderman Alan DeLisle (D-12) of Fair Haven. Mr. DeLisle is a major real estate dealer in New Haven as are other Board members.

Enforcement Necessary

The new ordinance is a victory for all who fight for the health of our children. Yet we cannot afford to be unconcerned now just because a law exists. The law is effective only if it is enforced. That means the Health Department must be informed of all lead poisonings and urged to use its new powers. Citizens concerned about possible lead poisoning in their neighborhoods should contact Citizens Against Lead at 611 Congress Avenue (Telephone 777-6371).

How Heat Harms Health of Workers

by the Connecticut Occupational Health and Safety Project

Does heat make you tired on the job? There's good reason, and it may be illegal for your employer to force you to do your job in a place where it's too hot to work safely. The extra stress caused by heat may be very bad for your health.

This is the way heat affects your body: Our bodies exist at a fixed temperature inside (98.6° F). Since the temperature of the environment is always changing, our bodies have special mechanisms for saving heat when it gets cold outside, and for unloading heat when it gets too hot. There are two important mechanisms. One is sweating. When we sweat we pour water (actually salt water) onto our skin which then evaporates, cooling off the skin. Several quarts can be poured out in a few hours in a very hot environment.

The second mechanism involves the amount of blood circulated in the skin. In the cold, the skin gets very little blood so that the warm blood will not flow too close to the cold air. But when it gets hot outside, the blood flow to the skin increases drastically, in order to unload some heat into the air. Of course, the heart has to work much harder to pump that extra blood to the skin.

Body Fails to Keep Cool

If it gets so hot that the body fails to keep you cool, then your body temperature starts to rise. At 100°F body temperature, most people will feel uncomfortable; at 103° F, very ill; at 105° F, confused and delerious; and at 107° F, a person dies. The body can overheat in about two hours—enough to be fatal! If this happens, a person becomes hot and dry, and would usually pass out from heat stroke. (If this happened to a fellow worker, you could save his/her life by pouring cold water with ice over the person very quickly, then calling medical help.)

Heat stroke doesn't happen very often, but it does kill American workers and soldiers every year. Older people are more likely to get heat stroke because they have weaker hearts and less effective sweating mechanisms.

Heat Prostration is much more common. Many cases occur among New Haven workers every summer. Heat prostration is fainting because too much fluid, (sweat) has been lost, and the person has not drunk enough to replace it. Therefore not enough blood gets to the brain. The best thing to do is to lay the victim flat, and let gravity assist the blood in reaching the brain. After the victim comes to, he/she should drink water, take salt, and rest.

Some people may pass out at home, even though they thought that they took adequate precautions at an overly hot workplace. One can drink plenty of water, but if one doesn't also replace the loss of salt, the water will pass out of the body in the form of urine, and fainting may occur even on a cool night. Don't be fooled just because heat symptoms occur after work at night—they are still the result of a too hot workplace.

Heat Fatigue affects almost everyone exposed to heat. It happens when the heart works extra hard to get extra blood supply to the skin, yet one has little appetite to replace the energy the heart uses. With a mild reduction in the amount of blood going to the brain, there is fatigue and a generally "down" feeling,

Long Term Effects

With all the things that a hot workplace can do to the body, it's possible that heat has long term effects on health and life span also. This isn't yet known. But it is likely that more accidents on the job will happen under hot conditions than in comfortable temperatures.

What can be done? The federal government has published a large study on heat levels for workers, but standards have not yet been built into the laws. A special thermometer is available from the Connecticut Occupational Health and Safety Project (which can be contacted through the Central Labor Council), along with data against which to compare your working conditions. It may be possible to fight for better working conditions using grievance procedures or contract provisions. Several local unions have won significant changes. This summer ther may be more.

SCCC *continued from page 1*

lectrical workers; and Jim Stewart.

It is a thirty credit, two year program, and will be taught in the evenings. There are no eligibility requirements and it is open to everyone--not just students at SCCC or union members. All you have to do is contact the college and sign up. The cost is approximately $70 per semester. Those who complete the entire program will receive a Certificate of Completion, and will hold college credits which are eligible for transfer.

Interested persons should contact Mr. Joseph Magyar at SCCC and watch for brochures on the program.

children's cooperative

The Children's Cooperative Daycare has half-time spaces available for children ages 1—4. All parents must work at daycare for four hours per week. For information call 624-3674 or 436-4560.

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Tong

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papers, he got little press coverage. Not accepting contributions over $100, he had a small fund to work with.

He spoke at every available public forum--before the League of Women Voters, and labor unions--and bought time on the radio. Tong says that he did not engage in "militant tactics," he sounded reasonable and the logic of his positions forced even the Jack-son newspapers to print his statements. He attacked the inefficient, corrupt boss-rule of both the Republicans and the Democrats.

Results Surprising

The results of the election were a surprise to everyone. Tong received over 11,000 votes, almost 20% of the total. He realizes that some of his votes were due to anti-Italian sentiment within the Democratic Party, but it was his years of hard work that created the vehicle for that protest. This was recognized by leaders of the other political parties.

Richard Lee took much of Tong's program and transformed it into his own Mayoral platform. The professionalization of city government a central purchasing bureau, urban renewal, were all parts of the Lee administration.

The subsequent Lee campaigns, starting in 1949, also means that the ethnic protest factor in Tong's vote was no longer at work. The result was that Tong's vote totals never again reached its 1947 height.

(In our last article we will evaluate the mayoral campaigns of Socialist Alfred Tong)